

TO THE
Stoke-upon-Trent Rural District Council.

(*Public Health Act, 1875, 38 and 39 Vict., c. 55, and Local Government Act, 1894.*)

THE TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of presenting my Annual Report for the past year, 1894, upon the Sanitary condition of the Rural District, and append a table of Mortality Statistics.

The past year has been a very remarkable one. There has been a perfect drought of water and several epidemics prevalent, yet our locality has escaped with a few isolated cases.

During the great scarcity of water there was a great demand for water at the Moor-side Well, so that at last the spring failed: am pleased to say that it has recovered itself. The wells at Sheepwash, Washerwall, and Bagnall are all well supplied with good potable water. I have made two analyses of each spring during the year.

The Inspector and myself have made a house to house visitation of the whole district three times.

The neighbourhood of Stockton Brook has been supplied with water from the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company. The pipes have been conveyed to Bagnall, but as soon as the frost is gone some little pressure should be put upon the Company to urge them to begin the work.

The Dairies and Cow Sheds have been regularly inspected, but I would solicit the Council to be very urgent for all repairs at these places to be carried out in the summer months, as nothing can be done whilst the cattle are tied up.

The Bridge and Brook course at Brookhouse Green will require some attention, as the Colliery is not working, the debris is getting gradually silted up and washed down by the flood.

The Contractor has removed the ashes, nightsoil, and contents of cesspools fairly well.

During the year ending December 31st, 27 notifications have been received; 3 cases of typhoid fever, in one case the pigsty was in a deplorable condition, and the drain choked, in another the young woman was brought home ill from a neighbouring town—nothing to be traced in the last, as both the milk and the water were above suspicion. 18 cases of Scarlatina; 8 of these were well isolated, 10 were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; two cases of Diphtheria; two cases of Erysipelas. Many people are surprised at the latter disease being notified, but I generally find some defective drainage or faulty sewage connected with the house, and so consider it a most important disease to be included in the notification scheme.

In the year ending December 31st there were registered 192 births in the whole district; at Clayton and Seabridge, 6; at Botteslow, 11; at Bucknall, the Abbey, and Washerwall, 175. Of these births 103 were males and 89 females, at an annual rate of increase of 34.5 per 1000 in the estimated population, see table appended.

In the same period there were recorded 82 deaths—23 under 3 months; 28 from one week to one year; 6 from one year to five years. They may be classified as follows:—

Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diarrhoeal	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constitutional	...	...	...	...	...	13
Developmental	...	...	...	...	...	16
Local Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	86
Accidental	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ill-defined or not specified	...	...	...	...	...	6
						—
						82

It will be seen that there are only 4 deaths from Zymotic Diseases, 2 of these were from Scarlatina in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This shows the great amount of good sanitary work done in the district, which has only been carried out by great vigilance and good inspection, considering that Scarlatina, Whooping Cough, and Measles have been very prevalent in all the neighbouring towns, and there have been a few cases imported every now and then. Appended is a table of the Sanitary inspections made by the Inspector.

Under the Local Government Act, 1894, there are extra duties brought before this Council, those of repairing and looking after the pathways, common lands, and waste pieces of ground. This is an important change, and one that will require some attention during the coming year.

JOHN SWIFT WALKER, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the year 1894, in the Rural District of Stoke-upon-Trent.

			Inspections and Observations made	Formal Notices by Authorities	Nuisances abated after Notice
Dwelling-houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	...	...	4	4
	Structural Defects	...	...	58	53
	Overcrowding ..	...	...	...	...
	Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	...
	Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...
	Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	82	...
	Cowsheds	...	...	...	...
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...
	Slaughter-Houses	...	...	...	...
	Canal Boats	...	...	...	...
	Ashpits and Privies	...	...	37	37
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	8	8
	Water Closets...	...	...	...	...
House Draining	Defective Traps	...	...	...	...
	No Disconnection	...	...	...	...
	Other Faults	...	...	27	27
	Water Supply	...	...	...	...
	Pigstyes	...	...	16	16
	Animals improperly kept	...	...	16	16
	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...
	Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...
	Other Nuisances	...	...	13	13
Totals			245	159	158

LEVI EVANS, Inspector.

Births in the Rural District of Stoke-upon-Trent during the year ending December 31st, 1894.

			Born in Wedlock		Born out of Wedlock	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
Registered in Stoke-upon-Trent for Clayton and Seabridge	...	...	2	4	...	...
„ Fenton for Botteslow	...	...	7	4	...	...
„ Hanley for Bucknall, Eaves Lane, Washerwall, and Bagnall	...	...	92	79	2	2
Total Number of Births Registered	...	...	...	...	192	

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL DEATHS

IN THE

RURAL DISTRICT OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Deaths Registered at Several Groups of Ages from different Causes during the year 1894.

N.B.—There is not a Public Institution in this District.

Cause of Death	AGES.												TOTALS
	Under 3 M'ths	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	
CLASSES													
Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases ..	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Constitutional Diseases ..	4	4	1	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	13
Developmental Diseases ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	16
Local Diseases ..	9	13	3	2	3	..	1	5	1	5	2	1	36
Deaths from Violence ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Deaths from Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6
Totals	23	28	6	3	7	3	5	6	4	6	11	3	82
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria .. .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Miasmatic Diseases .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Fever .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Tabes Mesenterica	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Phthisis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Old Age .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	11
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Epilepsy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Valvular Diseases of Heart .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5
Other Diseases of Heart .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Croup .. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Emphysema, Asthma .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	10
Pneumonia	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Sore Throat, Quinsy .. .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Male Organs .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fractures and Contusions .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Otherwise .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dropsey .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTALS	23	28	6	3	7	3	5	6	4	6	11	3	82

Summary of above Table.

	No. of Deaths		No. of Deaths
Miasmatic Diseases	4	Brought forward	51
Diarrhoeal Diseases	2	Diseases of Respiratory System	17
Septic Diseases	1	Diseases of Digestive System	3
Constitutional Diseases	13	Diseases of Organs of Generation	1
Developmental Diseases	16	Accident or Negligence	4
Diseases of Nervous System	9	Ill-defined and not Specified Causes	6
Diseases of Circulatory System	6		
Carried forward	51	TOTAL	82

Medical Officer's Annual Report

OF THE

Rural District of Stoke-upon-Trent,

For the Year 1894.

STOW

Burton on the Water division of the Stow-on-the-Wold Rural District

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1894.

Gentlemen.

In presenting to you my sixth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the Burton on the Water division of the Stow on the Wold Rural District. I have pleasure in informing you that the health of the division has been most satisfactory.

The number of deaths during the year was 56 which gives a death-rate for the year on the estimated population of 4217 of 13.27 per thousand. Twenty seven occurred to persons over the age of 65 and eight were infants under one year. The mortality was therefore 76.19 per thousand registered births.

These figures do not include 4 deaths in the Union Workhouse at Mangersbury among inmates belonging to this district division. Although the death-rate this year was higher than during the year 1893, which was 11.17 per thousand it is satisfactory to note that there have been no deaths from Lymphatic Diseases except 3 from Influenza -

With regard to special causes of mortality there have been two deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis one of a child under 5 years. Five deaths from other diseases of the Respiratory Organs three of these occurring in children under 5 years of age. There were 3 deaths from Influenza

all being adults. Six deaths from Cancer and 14 from diseases of the heart The following were the Lymotic diseases which did not prove fatal, with the exception of the first. Influenza from which disease the division has not been free during the whole of the year, broke out in an epidemic form in January in Bourton on the Water Wyck Rissington & Upper Slaughter. In August in Bourton on the Water & Wyck Rissington In October in Bourton & Lower Slaughter and also in both the last named villages in December

In August & December there were a few isolated cases of measles in Bourton on the Water and in December Whooping Cough broke out in Bourton Upper & Lower Slaughter There were 2 cases of Erysipelas in Bourton and 3 in Lower Slaughter during the year

There were 105 Births during the year 54 males 57. Females these numbers amounting to one less than last year & making the Birth-rate for the year 24.89

The Sanitary measures taken during the year, consisted of many alterations & relaying of drains which were badly constructed Two wells were condemned as unfit for use. One case of over crowding was remedied and the much needed work of supplying Bourton on the Water with a complete system of drainage was begun. The necessity of supplying Bourton with water

from a distance instead of from the superficial and often polluted wells has been admitted but the scheme has not been proceeded with, owing to the fact that it did not provide for the water to be forced to a sufficient height to give a supply to the upper parts of houses in the village.

I am of opinion that the drainage system will not be successful without the water supply to flush the drains & sewers which in most parts of the village will ~~be~~ of necessity have but little fall, and to give a supply to water closets which in a great number of cases will have to be adopted to ensure perfect sanitation owing to the fact that so many of the houses are so crowded together that there is not sufficient space for closets outside the house.

I am Gentlemen

By Ob^r Servant
James R S Corser

Bourton on the Water
Feb 26th 1895-

(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1894, in the ~~Boston~~ ~~the Water Division~~

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES

Snow-on-the-Wood Road District.

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality. See Note 5 on back.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.

4

47

* * * * *

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10

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11

20

2

11

1

7

NOTES ON TABLES A AND B.

NOTE 1. *Medical Officers of Health of "Combined Districts" must make a separate Return for the District of each District Council.*

2. *Medical Officers of Health acting for a portion only of the District of a District Council should write, in the heading of the Table, the designation of the Division for which they act.*

3. *The words "Urban," "Rural," or "Metropolitan" must be inserted in the appropriate space in the heading, according as the District is Urban or Rural, or is within the Metropolitan Area.*

4. The "Localities" adopted for the purpose of these statistics should be areas of known population; such as parishes, groups of parishes, townships or wards.

As stated at the head of the first column in each Table, *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the deaths in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmaries, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.

5. *The deaths which have to be classified in this Table (A), and summed up in the horizontal line of "Totals," are the whole of those registered as having actually occurred in the several localities comprised within the Division or District. But the registered number of deaths frequently requires correction before it can give an exact view of the mortality of a Division or District; and the two lowest horizontal lines are provided for the purpose of enabling Medical Officers of Health to indicate, to the best of their ability, what the extent of such corrections should be. Details concerning the corrective figures, e.g., the institutions that have been considered, or the particular localities to which corrections apply, may appear in the text of the report or in supplementary tables.*

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates.	
Area in Acres	<u>22453</u>
Population (1891)	<u>4195</u>
Death Rates.	{ General <u>13.27</u> { per 1,000 Population. Infant <u>76.19</u> { per 1,000 Births Registered.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables A and B, attention has been given to the notes endorsed on the Tables.

James R. S. Corson Medical Officer of Health.

(Date) February 26, 1895, 1895.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the *Medical Officer of Health*, during the year 1894, in the ~~Borough of the~~ *Salisbury District*; classified according to *Druggists' Acts and Local Rates*

DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District. If blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly.

State here the name of the Isolation since when? Sept 10, 1900

Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with
 use by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which

NOTES ON TABLE B.

(See also *Notes on back of Table A.*)

NOTE 1. The present *Table B.* is concerned with population, births, and sickness (not with mortality) in the district or division to which the Table relates.

2. As stated in the heading of Col. (a), *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the new cases of sickness in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmarys, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received, are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.
3. *Comments on any unequal incidence of notifiable disease upon the several localities, and considerations as to the local incidence of consumption and other prevalent diseases, should be made in the text of the Report.*